

Monday Morning, June 12, 1865.

Sleep and Death.

He who has surrendered himself to sleep has yielded to a temporary death, the waking from which does not depend upon himself. Yet he lies down to the one, never doubting that his eyes will open on the coming day. It is the delightful office of religion to assure us, among other no less happy truths, that death itself is not absolute, but that the sleep which it bestows has its awakenings also. And yet, in spite of all her assurances, with what doubts do we yield ourselves to the sacred slumber, with how many fears as to the length of the night; with how many terrors as to the sort of day which is to open upon us! Perhaps, if the truth were known, our dread is rather greater with regard to the sleep than the awakening. Our fears of the latter are not so lively as those which attend our thoughts in respect to the duration of the former.

The Alabama Indemnities.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, of May 14, makes public the important fact that the Government of President Johnson has instructed the American Minister in London to "repare of the English Government a prompt decision as to the indemnities due the United States for losses caused to Federal citizens by Confederate cruisers, such as the Alabama and others, constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war."

The *Memorial* adds that this demand has been several times made by the United States, but that its justice has never been conceded by the British Government, which has rested its refusal upon the opinions given by the law officers of the crown; that "Mr. Lincoln had nevertheless persisted in the demand, renewing it a short time before his death; and that Mr. Johnson, far from abandoning this demand, has revived it, avowing it with more vigor and energy than ever."

In the opinion of the *Memorial*, "this question, which, up to the present time, had not seemed to be serious and pressing, now threatens, perhaps, a conflict between the two nations, the English Cabinet having before it an account amounting to many millions sterling, and it seeming to be certain that the Federal Government will not modify its demands at the point which matters have actually reached." The *Memorial*, however, sarcastically adds: "The English Government will hardly persist in a negative which would be followed by the gravest consequences, but will make this new sacrifice to peace after having made so many heroic sacrifices for the same end during the past few years."

SURRENDER OF KIRBY SMITH'S FORCES.—Few Orleans papers contain the details of the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces. The capitulation was completed on the 25th of May. Gen. Buckner, it appears, conducted the last capitulation, as he did the first one at Fort Donelson. He showed Gen. Canby undisputed authority to act for Smith. The rebel navy was represented by Capt. Carter. Gen. Dick Taylor was present. It is probable, therefore, a competent Federal force will move forward at once to occupy the principal cities in Texas. In the meantime, the rebel representatives will remain within our lines to give counsel and advice as to social order, while Gen. Smith proceeds through his department to prepare the people for coming events.

UNION PRISONERS FROM CAMP FORD, TEXAS.—The steamer John Brooks arrived from City Point to-day, with a large lot of machinery used in the Richmond Armory by the rebels, and which had been stolen by them from Harper's Ferry. This machinery was all packed in boxes by the rebels, and ready for removal from Richmond. The boxes all bore the mark of "Richmond C. S. Armory," and it was doubtless the intention of the rebels to run them into North Carolina, as they were all directed "Deep River, North Carolina."

RETURN OF THE HARPER'S FERRY MACHINERY.—The steamer John Brooks arrived from City Point to-day, with a large lot of machinery used in the Richmond Armory by the rebels, and which had been stolen by them from Harper's Ferry. This machinery was all packed in boxes by the rebels, and ready for removal from Richmond. The boxes all bore the mark of "Richmond C. S. Armory," and it was doubtless the intention of the rebels to run them into North Carolina, as they were all directed "Deep River, North Carolina."

JEFF DAVIS' FEMALE GARMENTS.—The Secretary of War has promised that if the historical female garments, including the boots, worn by Jeff. Davis at his capture are received in time at the War Department, they shall be forwarded to Chicago for exhibition at the great fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission and Soldier's Home.

Mail communication has been re-opened between Memphis and Mississippi, along the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. The people of North Mississippi have been "out in the cold" nearly four years.

The Assassins and their Accessories.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World gives the following list of persons who are under arrest and likely to be convicted for direct participation with the great assassination:

1. Spangler, the stage carpenter of Ford's Theatre, will most probably suffer the extreme penalty of the law.
2. "Sam" Arnold, of Baltimore, better known as the author of a letter signed "Sam," who undertook to pilot and agreed to do it, and backed out in the end because of his failing courage, will also suffer death. He was a conspirator, but not bold enough to be an assassin.

3. Capt. Willie Jett, found at Bowling Green, who took Booth behind him on his horse, thus facilitating his escape, will run a close chance for his neck. He either did or did not recognize in Booth the assassin, and if so, was to him.

4. Atzeroth or Atzerott, but whose name in his own execrable chirography I have copied from the registry at Kirkwood's Hotel as "G. A. Atzerott, Charles County, Md., 186 B." will be hung positively. He is a murderer by instinct and temperament. His face is a standing conviction.

5. Mrs. Surratt will suffer the full penalty attached to her crime. As Booth was the master, so was she the mistress, conspirator. She is bold and cruel, and deserves to die.

6. McLaughlin, a friend and confederate of Booth, will die for conspiracy without courage.

7. Dr. Mudd, residing near Bryantown, may suffer death for his timidity. He set Booth's leg on Saturday morning, and never mentioned it till Sunday night. He may not have recognized Booth, and may not, as he says, have heard of the murder. But he has been a stern secessionist, and a life insurance policy, at present, would cost him the revenue of his country.

8. John Lloyd will certainly die. He kept Mrs. Surratt's hotel at Surrattsville, secreted and furnished the two assassins with carriages, and although positively aware of the conspiracy before and the crime immediately after its execution, he held his tongue.

9. Sam. Cox, or "Captain" Sam. Cox, lives between Seylla and Charybdis. He concealed and fed Booth, probably knowing his hands to be stained with blood. He has already suffered execution in his horrible forebodings.

10. Young Harold, who stood with Booth in the all-memorable barn, and shared his flight, and was his guide and servant, will die despite a hundred claims of dementia or mania.

11. John Surratt, if caught at all, will suffer death. He shared the horrible secret of meditated crime, and should, with his mother, meet the reward of murder.

12. Payne or Wood, the desperate assassin of Mr. Seward, who was taken at Mrs. Surratt's house, and was a hired cut-throat, will die beyond peradventure.

13. Mr. and Mrs. Adams, of Newport; these, it is believed, knew Booth, and assisted him.

14. Mr. Wilson, of Newport; he did not assist justice, although cognizant of the crime.

Here is a beautiful thought by Leigh Hunt, almost the only survivor of that noble band of authors who saw the dawn of the nineteenth century: "Those who have lost an infant are never, as it were, without an infant child. They are the only persons who, in one sense, retain it always, and they furnish other parents with the same idea. The other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality. This one alone is rendered an immortal child." The lines that follow are by Barry Cornwall:

"Pretty boy!
He was my only child; how fair he looked,
In the white garment that encircled him!
'Twas like a marble slumber, and when we
Laid him beneath the green earth in his bed,
I thought my heart was breaking; yet I lived,
But I am weary now."

The Atlantic telegraph cable will probably be laid next month. A private letter from Mr. Cyrus W. Field says: "We have now over 2,200 nautical miles of cable completed, and everything is going on well. We expect to sail the last of June or early in July."

MILITARY.—A Washington dispatch states that Surgeon General Barnes has been brevetted Major General in the regular army; also, that Gen. Logan will be tendered a Brigadier-Generalship in the regular service, and assigned to an important command in the Texas service.

The Texas expedition, under the command of Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, which has been fighting out at Fortress Monroe, is now fairly on its way to the point of destination, somewhere along the coast of that State.

A petition is in circulation in Mobile to President Johnson, for measures to bring Alabama again into relations with the Union.

Governor Fenton, of New York, has appointed Wm. Lowell, a colored citizen, as a notary public in the city of New York.

Ten guerillas were hung by citizens in Northern Georgia, a few days ago.

Local Items.

The office of the *Columbia Phoenix* is on Gates street, second door from Plain.

We are under many obligations to Mr. A. M. Duffus for copies of the *Charleston Courier* from the 21st to the 29th, and New York *Herald*, of the 21st and 22d.

ANOTHER NEW SPREAD.—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Messrs. Kenneth & Gibson have opened, at No. 1 Brye's Row, a choice and varied assortment of groceries, dry goods, &c.

PERSONAL.—All subscribers to the *Phoenix* whose subscriptions have expired, will please come forward and renew, in specie or provisions; otherwise their papers will be stopped.

WE wish it distinctly understood that our terms are cash. No advertisements will, therefore, be inserted unless paid for in advance.

Thomas Fuller relates a curious incident, which is truly characteristic. A gentleman, he says, having led a company of children beyond their usual journey, they began to be weary, and jointly cried to him to carry them—which, because of their multitude, he could not do; but he told them he would provide them horses to ride on. Then, cutting little wands out of the hedge, as mags for them, and a larger one for himself, they mounted, and those who could scarce stand before, now full of mirth, bounded cheerily home.

A SUMMER CURSE.—Among the interesting incidents, says a Richmond correspondent, which are being related in connection with the evacuation of this city, is one which may be worthy of consideration among the medical faculty. A colored girl, whose sight had long been defective, became blind about five months ago, and continued so until the terrible explosion of the magazine in this city, which seemed to shake creation. Recovering herself almost immediately from her night, she exclaimed, "Mother, I can see!"

Wanted to Rent,

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE. Apply at this office. June 12

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. S. LOGAN offers his professional services to the residents of Columbia and its vicinity. He may be found at Dr. J. J. Carson's new house, on Arsenal Hill. June 12

Notice.

ALL persons who were kind enough to take charge of my PLANTS, will please return them this week. Cuttings will be given to all who require them. June 12 D. P. KELLEY.

Notice.

PERSONS leaving Columbia with the view of traveling over the Greenville Railroad, or of transporting freight over the said road, will hear of something to their advantage by leaving their address at this office. June 12

Passengers or Freight

WILL be carried to Augusta, Orangeburg or Newberry, at reasonable rates. Apply corner Senate and Assembly streets. June 12 J. G. GRAHAM.

Veil Lost.

A BLACK FACE VEIL dropped between the store and residence of J. G. Gibbs. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. June 12

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C., &C.

KENNETH & GIBSON,

At Robert Bryce's Old Stand,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of Goods, consisting in part of:
1,200 lbs. choice BACON.
7 bbls. FLOUR.
100 boxes No. 1 HERRINGS.
5 English Dairy CHEESE.
5 bbls. BUTTER CRACKERS.
5 boxes FAMILY SOAP.
5 " CORN STARCH.
6 doz. BROOMS.
500 yards pure MADDER PRINTS.
500 " Checked English ALPACA.
100 " " CAMBRIC.
500 " superior LONGCLOTH.

ALSO,
COLOGNE, JELLYS, BLACKING, Windsor Soap, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Dressing and Fine Tooth Combs, Sweet Oil, Gent's Paper Collars, Sugars, Licks, Smoking Pipes, And various other articles too numerous to mention. June 12

City Taxes.

I WILL attend early, from 6 a. m. to 12 m., at the Council Room, (formerly Odd Fellows' School room), for the purpose of collecting CITY TAXES. In view of the urgent necessities of the City Council, it is hoped that all taxpayers will be prompt. A. G. BASKIN. June 8 City Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

Attractive Sale.

By Jacob Cohen.

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY, 13th Inst., at residence of Gen. Schierle, on Camden street, between Henderson and Barnwell streets, at 10 o'clock. The following articles, viz:

1 Garden Engine, with Hose complete; 1 Laminated Steel D. B. Gun, 3 H. Happold, maker, and leather case; 1 pair superior Duelling Pistols, case and barrels complete; 1 pair E. Whitney's snipers' shotguns; 1 Colt's Revolver; 1 Revolver; 1 pair Holster Pistols; 1 self-cocking Single-barrel Pistol; 1 Sharps Four-barrel Pocket Pistol, with ammunition; 12 boxes Colt's Waterproof Pistol Caps; 2 boxes Market Caps; 2 Powder Flasks; and 2 Shot Bags; 1 Vial and Cap Box, Bullet Molds, 3 packages Gun Wads, Cap Boxes, 4 bags Buckshot, 7 bags Gun Flints, Fencing Folds and Masks.

ALSO,
2 Cooking Stoves, complete; 1 Mahogany Secretary and Bookcase, 2 Side Tables, 1 Card Table, 1 Rocking Chair, 1 Easy Chair, 1 Box and Pan, 1 Mattress, 1 single Washstand, 2 Basins, 1 Ewer, 1 Bed Chair, 1 set Camp Stools, 1 pair Brass Spoons, 2 Looking Glasses, 1 Pine Desk, 1 Iron Safe, in good order, 1 Trunk, 2 sets Drawers, 1 Glass Candle Shade, 1 Glass Lamp Globe, 2 Oil Lamps, 2 Nursery Lamps, 1 Coffee and Pepper Mill, 1 patent Knife Cleaner, 2 Step Ladders, 1 Wood-saw and Bench, 1 set Brass Stair Rots, coil Steel Wire, 1 Tin Candlesticks, Tin Bath Tub, Tin Dish Covers, 1 Tin Boxes, 1 set old Iron and Tin, Iron Pots, Pruning Knife, 6 doz. Copper Rivets, 2 Syringes, Razors, Faucets and Carpenter's Tools, Plasterer's Towels, 4 Buggy Wh. 1 set Chains, Metal Straps, Bits, Saddle Girths, Martingales, Saddle Cloths and Spurs, Flute, Flageolet and Fiddle, Pencil Leads, 1 Silver-headed Stick, Reference Files, Water Jug and Drip, 4 Chamois Skins, 1 box Apothecary's Scales with weights, 3 Tin Buckets, with Covers, 3 Hunter Chais, 1 Lamp Bottle.

The Engine, Guns and Pistols will be sold precisely at 11 o'clock.

Terms cash. June 12

Bakery and Confectionary.

L. SHODAIR and W. STEGLITZ have reopened their BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY and CRACKER MANUFACTORY. Also, on hand a fine assortment of CURRING and SMOKING TOBACCO, SCOTCH and MEXICAN SNUFF, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., at Messrs. Cooper & Gartner's old stand. June 5 mth6

Headq's Provisional Brigade,

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 9, 1865.

To the Freedmen.

THE time has come for you all to do your best to show that you are fit to be free men in this great Republic. Observe sacredly the marriage tie. Learn to read and write. No one must leave his wife, children or aged parents while he can assist them. Thieves and idlers and people strolling about the country will be punished. Be prudent, and quiet, and orderly. If you have trouble, report it to the military authorities. This year you cannot do much more than get a living for yourselves and families; those will get the best pay next year who work the best now.

Let no one be either proud or ashamed of the form or color that God has given him. Be proud of the chance to do for yourselves and for each other.

(Signed.) A. S. HARTWELL, June 10 Brevet Brigadier General.

Headq's Provisional Brigade,

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 13.

WHEREAS certain persons have announced to those colored people formerly their slaves and still remaining on their tenements that they must quit, with no provision made or attempted for said colored people to obtain shelter or work, it is hereby ordered that no person shall turn off from his place or house those colored people who have lived with him, and still desire to remain with him and do what they can.

Any person or persons violating this order, and turning out from their houses these people, to become paupers upon the community, will be forthwith arrested and reported at these headquarters for trial. Cases of colored people residing on the places of their former masters, and behaving improperly or refusing to work with fair terms offered, will be reported for action of the military authorities.

By order of A. S. HARTWELL, Brevet Brig. Gen.

Official: Geo. F. McKay, Lieut. and A. A. G. June 10 6

AMNESTY.

THE TERMS OF PARDON. Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1862, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1864, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, has proclaimed offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and whereas many persons, who had

so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered therefor; and whereas many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon therefor by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon.

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States, providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath of affirmation, and thereupon keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be required to be permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following to-wit:

I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will hereafter faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following class of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

1st. All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

2d. All who left United States under the United States to aid in the rebellion.

3d. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

4th. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

5th. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

6th. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen or in other capacities.

7th. All persons who have been or are absconder from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were admitted to the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

9th. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governor of States in secession against the United States.

10th. All persons who, for their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11th. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

12th. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof, are in military, naval or civil employment as enlisted men, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after conviction.

13th. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

14th. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1862, or an oath of a like tenor to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thereafter kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty, and shall insure its benefit to the people and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

I, the President
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.
June 9